

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XII

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28th, 1914

No. 43

J. V. Berscht's Big Key Contest

Handsome Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet
Given Away Absolutely Free

We are distributing a box of keys, one of which will open a Yale lock in our store hanging on a Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet, and the holder of the right key wins the handsome prize. You are entitled to one key with every two dollar cash purchase, four dollar cash purchase two keys and so on up.

The lock will be sealed and on display, so will the beautiful Kitchen Cabinet, you will be proud to possess it, and it costs you absolutely nothing. The lady returning the largest number of keys will be presented with best pair of shoes in our store. The gentleman returning the largest number of keys will receive best hat in our store.

We are prepared for a large season's business with a full stock of everything found in a gent's furnishing store, and our goods are the highest in quality and fairest in price.

This contest is for the purpose of introducing ourselves to those who are not our regular customers and to show our appreciation of those we have had the pleasure of serving. We will advertise the day when all keys are to be tried in the lock. Your patronage is always appreciated and will have our best attention.

"Absolute reliability is the basis of our success"

J. V. BERSCHT
HABERDASHER

J. R. Shaw's New Offerings

LATEST STYLES IN

LADIES' FALL AND :: WINTER OVERCOATS

See them, they are of the best quality

A BRAND NEW STOCK OF

MEN'S AND BOYS SUITS

to satisfy the most fastidious dresser
and at prices that will astonish you

OUR FINE LINE OF

UNDERWEAR

for Men, Women and Children is of the best makes

A Complete Line of Groceries

APPLES \$1.00 per BOX. ONIONS \$2.00 per 100 LBS.

FLOUR ALWAYS ON HAND

Yours for values,

J. R. SHAW
The Man that Sells Everything

Red Cross Funds

| | |
|---|----------|
| Previously acknowledged.... | \$108.50 |
| Part Proceeds of Patriotic Reception..... | 35.00 |
| W.C.T.U. per Mrs. J. V. Berscht, treasurer..... | 15.00 |
| Didsbury Schools per Principal R. V. Howard.... | 14.00 |
| | 172.50 |

Patriotic Fund

| | |
|---|---------|
| Previously Acknowledged.. | \$ 3.00 |
| Part Proceeds of Patriotic Reception..... | 35.00 |
| Wm. Pear, Neapolis..... | 5.00 |
| | 43.00 |

News of the War

There has been few outstanding features during the last week of the terrible battle that is being waged in Europe. The most appalling feature is the terrible number of lives that are being lost and the large number of wounded. The Allies have lost about 10,000 men killed and wounded every day for the last ten days, and when the German and Austrian losses are added, which are admittedly larger than the Allies, the cost of this war in human life is terrific.

The German advance along the coast to Dunkirk and Calais has been met with a decisive opposition by the Allies assisted by the Allied fleet, which caused terrible havoc amongst the enemy. The big battle is still raging in western France. It is reported that the German forces are making preparations to evacuate Ostend but that they are strongly fortifying Antwerp.

Further south, around Armentieres, Lille, Labasse and Arras, the opposing armies are gaining and losing a few miles more or less of ground with sacrifices in life that are appalling. The whole countryside it is reported is fairly reeking with the blood of thousands of killed or wounded.

On the east the Russians have again taken the offensive, leading the Austrians and Germans on towards Warsaw and then making a stand and driving the enemy back which has been kept up for the last few days; they have been driven back 50 miles from the Vistula river. Fierce fighting is taking place along the eastern front.

Fire Destroys Home

Didsbury again suffered by the fire fiend on Thursday morning last when Frank Murdock's residence, which is on the extreme south of the town limits, was completely destroyed by fire.

The first alarm was rung in by Hartley Anderson at 6 a.m., but the fire had gained such big headway by this time that before the engines could be got to the conflagration on account of the long distance from town the whole house was completely enveloped in flames. However, the engines under Fire Chief Wood and Assistant Chief Sinclair did good work in saving the barns and outhouses as these were in jeopardy several times during the fire.

How the fire started is not known. Mr. Frank Murdock was out in the barns feeding his horses when he first noticed the fire through the kitchen windows. He quickly ran to the house and as he thought succeeded in putting it out but to make sure went to get more water and when he returned it had broken out again worse than ever.

Mrs. Frank Murdock and three children with Mrs. Oakes, mother of Mrs. Murdock, had a very narrow escape from being burned, as they were in bed at the time, but luckily everyone kept their heads and no physical injury resulted, but there was no time to save anything consequently clothing and household furniture was all destroyed.

The family who are very much respected in the district have the entire sympathy of the people in their loss and offers of help from all sides was tendered.

Only a little insurance was carried on the building.

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank the people of Didsbury and district for the many kind gifts and offers of assistance given to us since our recent fire, and also to thank those who worked so hard at the fire to save our barns.

MR. AND MRS. F. MURDOCK

Nearly Drowned

Holly, the little two year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abner Hunsperger came very nearly meeting death by drowning on Saturday last. It seems she was outside the house playing when her mother missed her and immediately commenced a search for her finally finding the little girl in a water cistern. How the child got there is a mystery. When she was taken from the water she was unconscious and almost dead, but by the presence of mind of the hired man, Andrew, who remembered the first aid for such cases and worked with her the little one was finally brought around.

School Sends Socks and Money

The Pioneer was agreeably surprised on Tuesday morning when Mr. Howard, Principal of the Didsbury Schools informed us that the scholars had collected 77 pairs of socks for "Tommy at the Front" and donated \$14 for the Red Cross fund. The scholars and teachers of the schools are to be congratulated on their work because no doubt these donations have meant some sacrifice and self denial for them, but they will have the satisfaction of feeling that they are doing their part in alleviating a little of the distress and discomfort of those who are fighting the Empire's battles.

Complaint is being made that delay is being caused His Majesty's mails by people driving along the country roads east and west on the rural delivery routes. It must be remembered that the mails have the right of way at all times, and persons obstructing same by not turning out when driving lay themselves liable.

Rifle Association Scores

| October 17. | 200 yds. | 500 yds. | Total |
|--------------------|----------|----------|-------|
| A. McNaughton | 32 | 34 | 66 |
| H. English | 30 | 29 | 59 |
| B. McNaughton | 26 | 30 | 56 |
| A. Chamberlain | 29 | 27 | 56 |
| A. Brusso | 27 | 24 | 51 |
| Geo. Sexsmith | 22 | 25 | 47 |
| R. Howard | 24 | 17 | 41 |
| G. Sanford | 21 | 20 | 41 |
| Geo. Sexsmith, Jr. | 24 | 16 | 40 |
| W. Hardy | 25 | 15 | 40 |
| H. Kent | 28 | 12 | 40 |
| G. Howe | 22 | 13 | 35 |
| Litsy | 14 | 21 | 35 |
| J. Sinclair | 22 | 11 | 33 |
| C. Teare | 20 | 8 | 28 |
| Heathcott | 19 | 7 | 26 |

| October 24. | 200 yds. | 500 yds. | Total |
|----------------|----------|----------|-------|
| A. Chamberlain | 32 | 34 | 66 |
| R. McNaughton | 30 | 31 | 61 |
| A. McNaughton | 34 | 33 | 67 |
| R. Howard | 29 | 24 | 53 |
| A. Brusso | 27 | 23 | 50 |
| J. Good | 15 | 24 | 39 |

Halloween is on Saturday next. It is to be hoped that the boys and girls will conduct themselves properly in their fun and not damage other peoples property.

The extra fine weather that we have had for some days back has been just the thing for threshing operations, and the farmers in the district have been taking full advantage of it to get a lot of their fall plowing done.



WE are now ready to buy your CATTLE and HOGS and will guarantee to give you satisfaction in prices and attention. Don't forget that we solicit your business and will give you our best attention whether we buy or not.

N. WEICKER

Office east of R. R. track,
opposite Union Bank.
Phone 85

UNION BANK OF CANADA

With Cash in the Bank
You Can Buy to
Advantage

You know how everything costs more when you have to buy on credit. Why not practice self-denial a while if necessary, open a Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada, and, with the money in hand, buy at Cash prices? The discounts will help to swell your bank balance, and you will have a good start towards financial independence.

DIDSBURY BRANCH
T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.



MANY BRANDS OF BAKING POWDER CONTAIN ALUM WHICH IS AN INJURIOUS ACID. THE INGREDIENTS OF ALUM BAKING POWDER ARE SELDOM PRINTED ON THE LABEL. IF THEY ARE, THE ALUM IS USUALLY REFERRED TO AS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER CONTAINS NO ALUM

THE ONLY WELL-KNOWN MEDIUM-PRICED BAKING POWDER MADE IN CANADA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM, AND WHICH HAS ALL ITS INGREDIENTS PLAINLY STATED ON THE LABEL.

E. W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL.

War and Weather

It is to be noted that the sea fight off Heligoland was fought in a fog under cover of which the British cruiser fleet boldly sailed in upon the enemy sheltering behind a screen of sea-mines, and under the guns of the forts.

The weather has often served Britain well in times of war. The weather finished the destruction of the Armada, and served us well when the French invaded Ireland, and there have been other times when a fog, anxious to raid British shores, found his work rendered difficult by bad weather.

A heavy thunderstorm at Crecy slackened the low-strings of the Genoese archers of the French, whereas the English kept their bows raised, and suffered nothing; and, to come to modern times, the gallant Devons made their famous charge at Waggon Hill, Ladysmith, with a thunderstorm at their back.

It was a heavy mist that allowed Marlborough to get his army across the Scheldt, although the enemy had gathered to dispute the passage. Anson was once well served by a fog, which enabled him to slip through a French fleet unobserved.

Snow and frost have always hindered rather than helped, though the terrible winter in the Crimean War showed that we could rise superior even to such handicaps; and Colonel Kelly's march across the snow-covered mountains to the relief of Chitral showed the same.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

A Good Reason

It was a very youthful class in physiology.

"Why," asked the teacher, "is it best to eat soup first when one is very hungry?"

The pupils stared at her blankly. Then Jamie enlightened them from the depth of his own experience.

"You can get it down faster," he announced.

No Time to Lose

Author—"Don't you think I'd better wait until the war is over before I get out this book about it?"

Publisher—"Wait! I should say not? Why, if we wait until then all the official facts may be known.—Life.

"Yes, they are very nice gooseberries, but aren't they dirty?"

"Dirty! Think I can wash 'em and part their 'air dahn the centre for tuppence a pound in these 'er war times?"—London Opinion.

DANDRUFF AND FALLING HAIR

Itching, Burning, Irritated Scalp. Kept Awake at Night. Used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. Now Head Is Well.

58 De Salaberry St., Quebec, Que.—"About six years ago dandruff began to form on my scalp. At first I didn't notice it, but my hair began falling out gradually and it kept getting worse. The itching and burning were so bad that I scratched and irritated my scalp. I was kept awake at night by the irritation.

"I used ——— and ——— Oil, also a few other oils and they did no good. I then tried a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, washed my head with the Soap and warm water, and applied the Ointment. After the first time my hair stopped falling. I got one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Ointment. I continued using them for a few months and my head is now well." (Signed) Miss Myrtle Davis, June 3, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger. But do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of these distressing facial eruptions. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 24-p. Skin Book on the treatment of the skin and scalp. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

W. N. U. 1022

Corps Maintained by Private Firm

Throughout the empire many patriotic employers have offered to assist in equipping their employees and enrolling them in the British army for service at home or abroad.

The firm of Shoobred, London, holds a unique record in military annals.

For fifty-four years the firm maintained at their own expense a full company of the Queen's Westminster Rifles, drawn from their own staff and officered by members of the firm. Thirty-four men of the company took part in the South African war; while they were away they were paid full wages, and the situations were kept open for them until their return.

What occurred fourteen years ago is being repeated now and on a more extended scale. Under the Territorial system the old Queen's Westminster have been converted into the 16th Battalion County of London. The corps is under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Rupert Shoobred, and seventy-four men are out and mobilized.

Full wages will be paid to the married men and half wages to the unmarried, and the posts of all will be kept open for them until their return. Moreover, ten horse drivers of the firm have volunteered for transport service with the regiment, the horses being supplied by Messrs. Shoobred.

A Touching Epitaph

An English lady home from India on furlough told a good story recently. The native converts, she explained, are very proud of their knowledge of colloquial and idiomatic English, and of course there are many pitfalls for the unwary. The wife of one of the missionaries died recently, and at the funeral service a native pastor spoke feelingly of the loss they had sustained. "The hand that rocked the cradle," he said, "has kicked the bucket."

The Friend of All Sufferers.—Like to "the shadow of a rock in a weary land" is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil to all those who suffer pain. It holds out hope to everyone and realizes it by stilling suffering everywhere. It is a liniment that has the blessings of half a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found wherever enquired for.

Bombs From Air Crafts

The dropping of bombs from aircraft was first developed in the United States. Glenn H. Curtiss was the first aviator to demonstrate how a battleship might be bombarded from the air. Before 1910 Curtiss startled the American navy department and those of Europe by dropping oranges on a warship's deck. Carrying a load of explosives in an aeroplane was in itself dangerous, involving the possibility of an explosion in a rough start of landing; dropping weights above ten pounds during flight was supposed to affect the equilibrium of an aeroplane, and dropping of bombs with any accuracy seemed impossible. But these limitations were removed in the characteristically speedy way in which all limitations are removed in aeronautics.

In March, 1912, at St. Louis, Tony Jannus dropped Albert Berry, weighing 175 pounds, from an aeroplane, demonstrating that a load large enough to blow up a battleship could be dropped during flight without endangering the life of the pilot. Later in the year the Michelin bomb-dropping contests induced experiments at bomb-dropping, which resulted in Lieutenant Riley E. Scott placing twelve out of fifteen bombs in the target and winning the \$10,000 prize. These demonstrations were convincing, but little attention was given to them by military authorities outside of Russia and Germany, where bomb-dropping contests were held. But individual inventors and military men continued their experiments, and there were evolved devices and bombs which collectively, if not singly, could be said to solve the problem. To eliminate the danger of explosion due to shock, for instance, bombs must be devised, such as the Marten-Hale, which must fall a distance to make them effective. The Marten-Hale bomb weighs twenty pounds, carries an explosive charge of four pounds of trinitrotoluol, and 340 steel balls.

This is the age of young men, but with Kitchener, at sixty-four, summoned to the head of the British army, and General Pau, who retired for age at sixty-seven, and who is minus one arm at that, recalled to the colors of France, it looks as though the wisdom of years was fairly well appreciated in this war.

Battlefield is Silent to the Airmen

So far as the reconnoitering airman is concerned, a battlefield is quite silent. The noise of the engine drowns every other sound.

"It is very difficult to distinguish anything," says a Belgian aviator who flew over the battlefields at Dieppe when fighting was at its height. "Men look so small from such a height. For example, unless you are directly over them you can scarcely see even artillery upon a road."

A rifle bullet struck the propeller of his machine and broke it slightly, but did not stay his flight. The explosions of shells were very disturbing because they interfered with the equilibrium of the machine.

There is official authority for the following story:

A French aviator was obliged by lack of petrol to land in the annexed provinces. While he was filling his tank a strong German patrol appeared. Calmly ignoring it, the officer continued to empty his petrol cans.

The Germans were taken aback, and, unable to understand his actions, halted at two hundred yards' distance without firing, perhaps fearing a trap. When the tank was full the aviator started the engine and made off.

He was well off the ground before anyone suspected his design.

Seeing they had been hoodwinked the Germans commenced firing at the aeroplane, but they were too late, and the pilot returned safe and sound to headquarters.

Miller's Worm Powders do not need the after-help of castor oil or any purgative to complete their thoroughness, because they are thorough in themselves. One dose of them, and they will be found palatable by all children, will end the worm trouble by making the stomach and bowels unfeeling to the parasites. And not only this, but the powders will be certain to exert most beneficial influences in the digestive organs.

One Hundred Years Ago

Sometimes when we hear people speak of the "good old days," we forget how uncomfortable living must have been in some ways for our great-grandparents. Here are a few of the "discomforts," which we don't have to put up with today.

Merchants wrote their letters with quill pens. Sand was used to dry the ink, as there was no blotting paper. There were no street letter boxes, no postmen, and no penny postage. Travelling was by stage-coach.

A day laborer received two shillings a day. Stoves were unknown. All cooking was done with an open fireplace.

In the cities many of the streets were unnamed, and the houses were not numbered.

Cured of Piles and Eczema

By Using Three Boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment

Mr. Abram Buhr, Herbert, Sask., writes: "I want to say that I was troubled with eczema and piles and suffered greatly from the itching, burning sensations caused by these annoying ailments. I sent for a free sample of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and this did me so much good that I bought three boxes more, and after using same was cured of both eczema and piles."

This is the kind of letters we receive daily from people who have been cured of these distressing skin diseases by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. No matter how skeptical you might be, you could not read these letters for many days without concluding that Dr. Chase's Ointment is undoubtedly the most prompt relief and certain cure for these ailments.

If you have doubts send for a free sample box and be convinced. It was by use of a free sample that Mr. Buhr was convinced of the merits of this treatment. For sale at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Napoleon Bonaparte as a Recruit

The history of the last century and a quarter might have read very differently, had not the Russian army refused a valuable recruit in 1789 when Napoleon Bonaparte, disgusted with his prospects at home, sought to enter the service of Catherine the Great.

Some time ago Count Cheremetief discovered a letter addressed by Napoleon to the Russian war-office, applying for admission to the artillery. As, however, he made it a condition that he should retain his rank of lieutenant, the application was rejected. He then offered his services to the head of the Russian navy, and there again met with a refusal on the same grounds.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

In Highland Mrs. X. relates that while in London she enquired in a shop if they had any fresh eggs.

"Yes, mum, plenty," said the clerk; "them with a hen on 'em are fresh."

"I don't see any with a hen on them," said Mrs. X., looking around for a nest.

"The letter 'hen' mum, not the bird. 'Hen' stands for 'no-laid, mum.'"

"Some day," cried the outraged poet, "you editors will fight for my work."

"All right," sighed the editor, resignedly, "but if I lose I'll be just as happy."

Women Look Well When

they escape the sallow skin, the pimples, blackheads, facial blemishes due to indigestion or biliousness. At times, all women need help to rid the system of poisons, and the safest, surest, most convenient and most economical help they find in

BEECHAM'S PILLS

This famous family remedy has an excellent tonic effect upon the entire system. It quickly relieves the ailments caused by defective or irregular action of the organs of digestion, headache, backache, low spirits, extreme nervousness. Purifying the blood, Beecham's Pills improve and

Clear The Complexion

The directions with every box are very valuable—especially to women. Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helena, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

Guard the rising generation by using always in the home

EDDY'S "SES-QUI" NON-POISONOUS MATCHES

Positively harmless to children, even if accidentally swallowed, because the composition with which the heads are tipped, contain no poisonous ingredients



What about your wife and children? Will they dress well after you are gone? Will your children be educated? Have a talk to-day with an agent of THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO., OFFICES:—Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver. Agents Wanted.

LATEST METHOD TO FIND TIME

All One Has to do Now is Press Button and Look at Ceiling

Awakening in the night and wondering what time it may be, who has not longed to see the clock without getting up and striking a light? Sick people are especially curious about the time. To make this longing easy to satisfy a firm in Paris has just put on the market a clock that by pressing a button is made to project a picture of its face in a ray of light upon the ceiling.

This clock, which looks like a young cannon, stands upon a box containing three dry batteries. Its mechanism is in a metal tube, at one end of which is an ordinary dial. In the daytime this end is uppermost or foremost. But when night comes you turn the cannon over on its trunnions so that the reverse end is uppermost or foremost. In the reverse end is a second dial, of transparent glass, with the figures reversed and running round its face inversely, as do the hands. In front of this a plain cover lens and behind it a small electric lamp attached by wires to the batteries and by other wires to a push-button.

This push-button can be placed under the pillow or upon a table beside the bed. When one wants to see the time in the night one presses the button; this lights the lamp, which projects upon the ceiling or upon the wall a greatly magnified picture of its face, so that one can lie comfortably in bed and read the time at a glance. Another push of the button extinguishes the lamp.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Hollaway's Corn Cure. Try it.

A Story From Japan

A traveller in Japan tells a little story showing how very careful and particular at least one Japanese boy merchant was in the matter of honesty. "This traveller says: 'As the train stopped for a few minutes at the station of a small village famous for a certain kind of Japanese cake, I thrust my head out of the window, and bought a package from a boy. He gave me a fifteen sen package; but neglected to give back the five sen due me. I laughed about it, remarking to the friend with whom I was travelling that I might as well have bought a twenty-sen package.'

As we pulled into the next station, some fifteen minutes later, we heard a boy shouting at the top of his lungs as he ran up and down the platform. 'Where is the lady to whom the Isobe cake-seller owes five sen?' Astonished, I informed him that I was the person; but how on earth did he know about the matter? To which he replied that the cake-boy had telephoned down the line to be sure to give back to its owner that five sen."

A Great Expander

"Pa, what is a dum dum bullet?" "A dum dum bullet is a sort of military dried apple, my son."—Exchange.

"Jones has offered to sell his automobile at a low figure."

"Which is broke—Jones or the machine?"—Boston Transcript.

Birthplace of Froissart and Watteau Both Valenciennes and Malines, two of the latest towns to come into prominence in the western theatre of war, have now little association with the production of lace beyond giving their names to the famous varieties. At Valenciennes, indeed, the manufacture has been discontinued, but the place has an alternate fame as the birthplace of Froissart, the historian (nearly six centuries ago) and of Watteau, the artist, (230 years ago).

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

"Fine night," said Smithers, glancing at the heavens. "No," replied the Boston girl, "you mean infinite."—Harper's Bazaar.

Listen to the sail flopping in the breeze!

Yes; perfect sheet-music, isn't it?

WOMEN FROM 45 to 55 TESTIFY

To the Merit of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during Change of Life.

Westbrook, Me.—"I was passing through the Change of Life and had pains in my back and side and was so weak I could hardly do my housework. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it has done me a lot of good. I will recommend your medicine to my friends and give you permission to publish my testimonial."

Mrs. LAWRENCE MARTIN, 12 King St., Westbrook, Maine.

Manston, Wis.—"At the Change of Life I suffered with pains in my back and loins until I could not stand. I also had night-sweats so that the sheets would be wet. I tried other medicine but got no relief. After taking one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I began to improve and I continued its use for six months. The pains left me, the night-sweats and hot flashes grew less, and in one year I was a different woman. I know I have to thank you for my continued good health ever since."—Mrs. M. J. BROWNELL, Manston, Wis.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled in such cases.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS EVERY WEEK

DIDSBURY MOVING PICTURE
OPERA HOUSE

Saturday, October 31st

The Great Two-reel Feature the

"Cross in the Cacti"

You should not miss seeing this great drama.

THREE OTHER REELS

will be shown, all of which will be good.

DON'T FORGET the next series
of pictures of

"Lucille Love"

Wednesday and Thursday next

Didsbury Orchestra

Matinee Saturday afternoon from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Matinee prices, adults 15c., children 10c

Firebox linings are extra heavy McClary
Semi-Steel; best material for the purpose.

McClary's Sask-alta

Range linings are practically inde-
structible. Examine them at
the McClary dealer's and you'll realize why.

"MADE IN CANADA"
"SOLD BY W. G. LIESEMER"

The Didsbury Harness Store

SPECIALS

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Black Leather Leggings..... | \$1.50 |
| Grain Leather Leggings..... | \$1.75 |
| Ladies' Hand Bag..... | .95 |
| Ladies' Hand Bag..... | \$2.00 |
| Ladies Card Case..... | 75c-\$1.25-\$1.75 |
| Corduroy Sheeplined Coat with Sheeplined Sleeves..... | \$7.00 |
| Horse Blanket, 78 ins. long, web stay on, blanket lining, pr. | \$5.00 |
| Box of 50, 22 short, smokeless shells..... | .20 |
| Box of 50, 22 long, smokeless shells..... | .25 |

Sporting Goods, Bicycles, Tents, Trunks and Suit Cases,

Rope, Mitts, Robes, Fur Coats, Horse Blankets

We REPAIR everything that we sell.

BEST OF WORKMANSHIP

The Didsbury Harness Store

J. M. HYSMITH

The DIDSBURY PIONEER

Published at Didsbury, Alta.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar per year in advance. All arrearages of six
months or more will be at the rate of \$1.50 per year. To U. S. \$1.50 per year.
Advertising rates quoted on application. H. E. OSMOND, Proprietor.

W.C.T.U. Notes

(Contributed by W.C.T.U.)

Mrs. W. F. Sick has sent 12 pairs
of wristlets to the Red Cross Society
in Calgary for the use of the soldiers.

CUSTOMERS AND PATIENTS

One of the best arguments against
liquor came out last week in the hear-
ing on the Hobson resolution before
the house judiciary committee. It
was a letter to the original Keely liquor
cure at Dwight, Ill., signed by the
Kentucky Distillers' Distributing
Company, of Kansas City, offering a
mailing list of over 50,000 individual
consumers of liquor. It began with
this sentence, "Our customers are your
prospective patients." It caused a re-
markable sensation in the committee,
and temperance advocates say that it
is a shot which will be "heard around
the world." The letter claimed that
each individual on the list is a regular
user of liquor, and that the list is new,
live and active. What better evidence
is needed than this that the brewers
and distillers are in no other business
than that of making drunkards? "Our
customers are your prospective pa-
tients!"—The Standard.

Few persons realize the wonderful
record that Kansas shows at the end
of her thirty years' prohibition of the
sale of alcoholic liquors. A careful
investigator, writing in "The Outlook"
recently showed that—

In 87 of her 105 counties Kansas has
now no insane.

In 54 of these counties there are no
feeble-minded.

96 of her counties have no inebri-
ates.

38 of her county poorhouses are
empty.

53 of her jails were recently empty,
and 65 counties had no prisoners in
the State penitentiary.

The entire number of paupers in the
State falls short of 600.

Some counties have not called a
Grand Jury to try a criminal case in
10 years.

Not long ago Kansas had 200 mil-
lions of dollars in her banks; her farm-
ers owned livestock valued at 225 mil-
lions of dollars, and in one year the
people have added 45 millions of dol-
lars to their taxable property.

Only two per cent of the entire pop-
ulation is illiterate.

The mortality rate has dropped from
17 per 1000 to 7 per 1000.

Does prohibition pay the people of
a State? Kansas certainly answers the
question with wonderful figures!

What is the Red
Cross Society

There have been enquiries for parti-
culars regarding the Red Cross Society,
its work and how and when organized.
We will attempt to give a short outline
regarding these matters.

The Red Cross Society is an Interna-
tional Society, with branches or com-
mittees in every civilized country, work-
ing under the authority of the Geneva
Convention of 1864. The nominal head-
quarters are at Geneva, Switzerland.

The Red Cross owes its beginning to
the labors of one man, Henri Dunant.

It was organized to furnish aid to the
sick and wounded in time of war supple-
mentary to that furnished by the Medi-
cal departments of the Army and Navy
with which it is to co-operate by every
means in its power.

THE BRITISH RED CROSS

The British Society was formed soon
after the Geneva Convention, being the
outcome of the organization of the volun-
tary nursing associations of England.
The President is H. M. Queen Alexandra,
and chairman of the Council, Lord Roth-
child.

THE CANADIAN RED CROSS

The Canadian Society was organized in
1896 and incorporated in 1909. It was
organized by Col. G. S. Ryerson with the
consent and authority of the Society at
London, Eng., on December 2nd, 1896.

The Canadian Society was the first Col-
onial Branch established in any country.
It tendered its services to the belligerents
in the Spanish-American war but owing
to its short duration and other conditions
was not able to accomplish much. It was
ready for active work when the call came
to assist in the South African war, when
it first solicited subscriptions from the
public in 1899, and the society was able
to contribute in kind to the amount of
\$22,552 while the cash donations amount-
ed to \$58,826. Upon the close of the war
there was an unexpended balance of
\$7,000 which was transferred to a trust
fund and was the nucleus of the present
big work which the Society is undertak-
ing.

The purposes of the Society, as before
stated, is to furnish volunteer aid to the
sick and wounded of armies in time of
war, and there has been at no time since
the organization was perfected that such
a heavy call was made on its funds as is
being made at present, when the terrible
toll of sick and wounded in Europe need
so much care and attention.

The Canadian Society has been asked
for the sum of \$250,000 of which \$50,000
has been sent.

Your money will go to make the sol-
diers who are wounded or sick comfortable,
restore them to health and save their
lives. Can there be a more noble work
that you could donate a little of your
cash to help along?

UNRESERVED

AUCTION SALE

J. DUSENBERRY and J. C. BENTZ
Having received instructions from J.
Dusenberry and J. C. Bentz, I will sell
by Public Auction 1/2 mile south and
1 1/2 miles west of Didsbury, on the
old Bricker homestead, on

Monday, November 2, 1914

the following, consisting of:

4 HEAD HORSES—Team Bay Geld-
ings, wgt. 2800; team geldings, drivers,
wgt. 2000.

66 HEAD CATTLE—3-yr.-old Red
Polled Angus Bull; 28 A1 dairy cows,
several fresh and several to be fresh soon;
28 spring calves; 9 yearling steers.

12 Shoats, wgt. 60 lbs.
FOWL—50 Hens and Chickens; 10
Turkeys and Gobblers.

MACHINERY, Almost new—Wagon,
with good grain box; light road wagon;
set sleighs with box; Deering drill, 20
hole; Oliver gang plow, 14 in.; mower
and rake; stock tank; Canton disc har-
row; 3 sec. lever harrow; 2 sets heavy
work harness; set driving harness; set
single harness; blacksmith's vise; galv-
vanized milk tank; hay frame; grindstone;
pitch forks; log chairs; shovels; 1 1/2
horse power engine and pump jack, good
as new; 6 milk cans; 6 pannels; Blue
Belle separator; portable hen house, 12
x 14 ft., paroid roof; quantity of fence
wire.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, nearly new—
Cook stove; heating stove; dining room
table; organ; kitchen cabinet; China
cabinet; Davenport couch; spring cot;
cabinet sewing machine; dresser and
commode; high chair; bedstead, springs
and mattress; wash stand; chiffonier; 5
rocking chairs; 6 kitchen chairs; a few
dishes; parlor lamp; cooking utensils;
60 quarts canned fruit, and other arti-
cles too numerous to mention.

Sale at 11 a.m. sharp. Lunch at Noon

TERMS—All Cattle Cash; balance, all
sums of \$20 and under cash; over that
amount a credit of 12 months will be
given on approved joint BANKABLE
notes, bearing interest at 8 per cent. 4
per cent. off for cash on all sums over
\$20.

J. N. PATON, P. R. REED,
Auctioneer Clerk

The Farmers Harness Store
Will exchange some Harness and Har-
ness Sundries for Cattle or Hogs. For
particulars write or phone E. B. Shantz.
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From Pain

Is Worth Many Times the Cost.

Do you know that nine out
of every ten cases of rheuma-
tism are simply muscular rheu-
matism, due to cold or damp,
or chronic rheumatism, which
attacks the larger joints, knees,
hips and shoulders? None
of these varieties requires any
internal treatment. All you
need is a free application of

Chamberlain's Liniment

with vigorous massage to effect
a cure. Try it. You have every-
thing to gain and nothing to
lose by doing so. It costs but
a trifle. If you are not satis-
fied after using two-thirds of
the bottle, take it back and get
your money. Is that not fair?
Price 25c; large size 50c.



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fore full moon. All visiting brethren
welcome.

J. A. MCGHEE, JOHN NIXON,
Secretary. W. M.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-
WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any
male over 18 years old, may home-
stead a quarter section of available
Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan
or Alberta. The applicant must appear
in person at the Dominion Lands Agency
or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry
by proxy may be made at the office of
any Local Agent of Dominion Lands
(not sub-agent), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon
cultivation of the land in each of
three years. A homesteader may live
within nine miles of his homestead on a
farm of at least 80 acres, on certain
conditions. A habitable house is required
in every case, except when residence is
performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in
good standing may pre-empt a quarter-
section alongside his homestead. Price
\$3 per acre. Duties—Six months resi-
dence in each of six years from date of
homestead entry (including the time re-
quired to earn homestead patent) and 50
acres extra cultivation. The area of
cultivation is subject to reduction in case
of rough, scrubby or stony land after
report by Homestead Inspector on appli-
cation for patent.

A homesteader who has exhausted his
homestead right and cannot obtain a
pre-emption may take a purchased home-
stead in certain districts. Price \$3 per
acre. Duties—Must reside six months
in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres
and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of
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Modern Education.

EDUCATION PAYS

The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"I am ever so sorry," began Barbara. "Ever so sorry! Well, I should think that you would be glad to help me."

"I will help you all the morning," said Barbara. "But the fact is—a strange thing has happened, and I am going away."

Miss Octavia, who had treated Barbara with extreme snappishness, and who looked very peculiar, sitting up in bed with an old, rather dirty red shawl round her shoulders, and a night-cap on her head, glanced at the girl.

"Going away? What do you mean, Barbara Chance? Are you throwing up your situation with me?"

"Not if you will keep me."

Miss Lavinia at that moment came into the room.

"Lavinia! listen! This—this charity child, as we call her, has absolutely the cheek to tell me that she is going away!"

"I am not a charity child," said Barbara. She turned very red and then pale. "I want to say that something has happened. Last night my father's lawyers, Messrs. Parkes and Sunningley, called to see me owing to a letter which you wrote to Dean Chance, Miss Lavinia."

"The Lord preserve us!" said Miss Lavinia, "what a fool I was to write!"

"Well, they had been looking for me a long time, and Mr. Sunningley wishes me to live with him altogether. In fact, he intends to adopt me, and I have decided to accept his invitation, as I know my darling father would wish it. But I have asked him—knowing how you like my reading, for I think you do, Miss Octavia—to allow me to come here for one or two hours every day to read to you. His house is in Dean's Yard, and his housekeeper, Mrs. Gray, will bring me here."

"Highly! Tightly!" said Miss Lavinia, "what a grand young lady we are becoming! The little nobody must be escorted about London forsooth. I did mischievous, surely, when I wrote to Dean Chance, and he had not even the politeness to call! Well, well, well, you're in luck, child."

"I always knew she was a lady, sister," said Miss Octavia. "I told you so, and you wouldn't believe me."

"Well, I was filled with curiosity," said Miss Lavinia.

"And I begged and implored you not to write to Dean Chance, didn't I?" said Miss Octavia.

"I know you did, sister. But now, cannot you stay with my sister for today at least, Barbara?"

"I am afraid I can only give her two hours this morning, for Mr. Sunningley is coming for me himself, early in the afternoon, but while I am here I will read to her and do everything I can for her. For you've both been kind to me, and you in especial, Miss Octavia, have been kind, and I am sorry to part with you. But you must understand that I like to go back to my own people, and Mr. Sunningley belongs to my own people; he is my father's cousin, and I love the dear old gentleman."

"Whatever possessed you to hide from them, child?"

"That is my secret," said Barbara. At that moment Mrs. Russell knocked, and without waiting for a reply entered the room.

"I'm mighty busy this morning, Barbara," she said. "I have got an offer already for your room. Have you broken it to the two ladies that you are going away today? Miss Barbara Chance has found her feet, madame, and in future will be as much a lady as either of you. But we always saw it in her face, didn't we, miss?" she turned to Miss Octavia.

"We did," said Miss Octavia. "Barbara, I shall miss you terribly!"—tears rose to the poor, half-blind eyes. "No one ever read with quite such a genteel accent," she said. "I have remarked that often, haven't I sister?"

"You bore me by making such a fuss," said Miss Lavinia. "Well, at any rate, I must have my day out. Will you look after my sister when Barbara Chance is gone, Mrs. Russell?"

"I will do my best," said Mrs. Russell. "Either Hannah or me'll see to her; but if she's very bad, it's right that her own sister should do the best she could for her. But here, I have nothing to say to it. She can't expect the consideration and attention she's got from Miss Barbara in the past any longer. Now, dear Miss Barbara, who always was a most thoughtful little lady, made it one of the conditions of her going to Mr. Sunningley's that she was to come to you, Miss Octavia, two hours a day out of her precious time, salary to be the same as before."

"Oh! That's quite impossible!" said Miss Lavinia. "She was at my sister's beck and call; if she comes for two hours she only gets six shillings a week instead of twelve."

"Then she won't come at all," said Mrs. Russell. "You can take your choice; I leave it to you, ladies. Barbara, my darling, you must come and pack, I want to see that everything is nice and proper when you go off, she doesn't want your twelve shillings."

"Miss Barbara, your tea is ready, and Mr. Sunningley's carriage will be round in a few minutes."

Barbara rushed off. The last she saw of the little old lady was the withered face, anxious eyes, and tears streaming down her face.

"I am quite unhappy at leaving her," she said to Mrs. Russell. "Tut! Tut! my love. She treats you well today, but she'd be as bad as ever if you were back in your old situation, which—thank the Almighty—you are not. Oh! I am glad! though there'll be nobody miss you as I shall miss you, my darling!"

(To be Continued)

WHY IS BRITAIN AT WAR?

By Mr. D. W. Bois, President the National Drug & Chemical Company of Canada, Limited

Our leaders in both the Imperial and Canadian parliaments tell us it is not for love of war, or lust of conquest, or territorial greed. In Great Britain the people are happy and prosperous, and less than any other country in Europe is the guile between reaction and progress; there is, therefore, no domestic reason for war. While England is bound by treaty to respect the neutrality of Belgium, she is not bound by treaty to defend it; she is not bound by anything that is signed, sealed and delivered to help France; she has no direct interest in the quarrel between Austria and Serbia, yet when English diplomacy failed to confine hostilities to these two countries, war involving Great Britain and the empire, was as inevitable as it was honorable and necessary.

England was a party to the creation of the new Kingdom of Belgium in 1831, and was, therefore, morally obligated to assist her to maintain her independence, especially against a nation bound by treaty to respect it. This is apart from England's traditional policy of encouragement and help to weak nations fighting for liberty and a free government. How much little Belgium has deserved English support was demonstrated during the month of August. For three precious weeks she stemmed the tide of an army intended to crush Europe; then when the military strategy of the Allies required it she sacrificed her beautiful Capitol as a pawn in the game of war. Such valor and self-abnegation are rare in history.

Then with respect to France, the good feeling which has existed for some years between the two nations developed into an understanding which, to an honorable nation, was as binding as a treaty. So confident were the two nations of each other's support, that England surrendered, in a great measure to the safe-keeping of the French fleet, her interest in the Mediterranean, while France trusted her western and northern shores to the friendly vigilance of the English fleet. If England had been the first to feel the stroke of the enemy, no Britain has any doubts as to what the attitude of France would have been.

In these circumstances, both with regard to Belgium and France, Great Britain is at war because honor demands it. If she had made herself a party to the shameful bargain proposed by Germany, she would never have recovered from the shame.

Now, as to the question of the necessity of war for the protection of her material interests, a glance at the map of Europe will answer. Great Britain's total annual trade is nearly seven billion dollars, one third of which is with Continental Europe. The open door to this vast European trade is through Holland and Belgium. If England had remained neutral, and France found herself unable to drive the Germans back into their own country, these doors would have been closed. In addition to this blow at England's trade and prestige, Germany would have dominated Europe and whipped into her ranks all the weaker nations, as Napoleon did a hundred years ago. Thus fortified Germany would regard her bargain with England as lightly as she regarded her treaty with Belgium, and make fresh demands which, if complied with, would mean an end to the British empire.

But the Kaiser reckoned without his host—Britain did not barter her right to defend her honor or her interests. Her people at home, and throughout the empire, closed rank and stood as one man ready to assume the terrible consequences of war rather than that the flag should suffer dishonor, or that it should be lowered in the markets of the world.

Great Britain, the little island nation, no larger than one of our own larger provinces, whose ports and markets are free to the whole world, whose army and navy are manned without a single conscript, and whose government is as free and democratic as her republican ally, is fighting for the principle of honor between nations and that British pluck, industry and enterprise, the world over, shall not pale before the unbridled lust of a military autocrat. To Canadians this is an inspiring spectacle.

It is to maintain her place in the empire and to share with the Mother Country the burdens of this war of civilization, that Canada offers in this crisis, so ungrudgingly, the flower of her young manhood and the first fruits of her industry.

Gentleman

Gentleman is from the French "gentilhomme" and means one who belongs to the gens-men, or gentlemen, were those only who had a family name, were born of free parents, had no slave in their ancestral line and had never been degraded to a lower rank.

"Since the war began the women have been taking the places of the men on the Paris street cars."

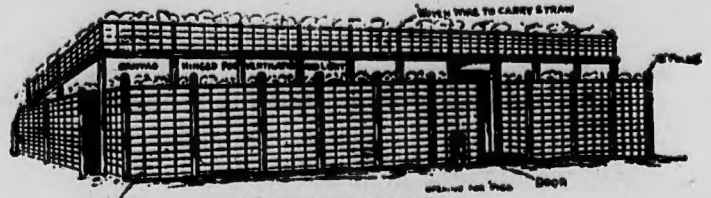
"Well, they'd do it here, but the men are too ill-mannered to get up."

—Buffalo Express.

Cheap Straw Stables

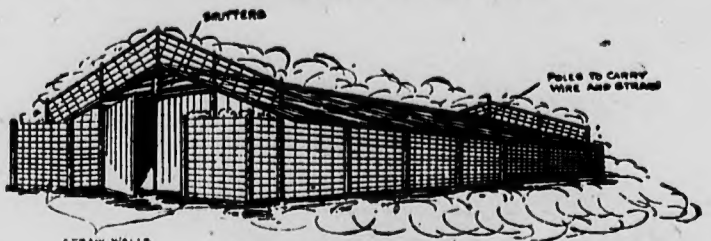
In a great many of the newer agricultural districts it is very expensive to erect buildings for stock owing to the high price of lumber and the distance which it has to be hauled. Oftentimes sod or log stables roofed with brush and sods are used, which answer the purpose very satisfactorily until such time as the farmer can afford somewhat more substantial quarters for his stock. The accompanying sketches are intended to offer a suggestion as to a cheap and efficient method of erecting temporary stables by means of making a frame of wire over poles and the blowing of a straw stack over the whole. The drawings are themselves self-explanatory and alterations can be made by the individual to suit any particular conditions which may arise.

These cuts are furnished through the courtesy of the Vice-President of the C.P.R.



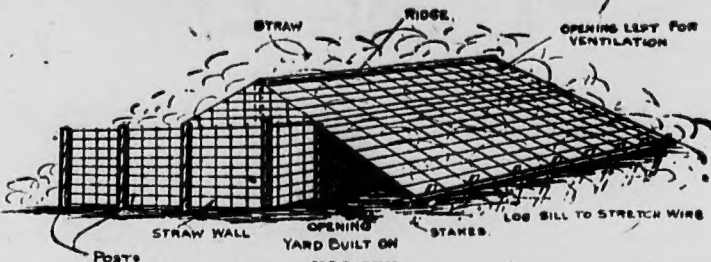
STRAW COLONY PIG HOUSE

The inside of this structure can be partitioned off with rough lumber if so desired into separate pig pens.



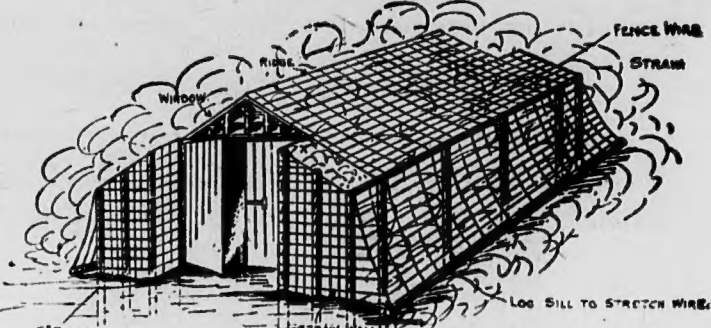
STRAW IMPLEMENT SHED

The idea is to show how easily and cheaply a comfortable building may be put up by any farmer who cannot at first afford to build a modern frame barn.



HOG PEN

This frame is constructed of a pole frame over which an ordinary fence wire framing is woven and the whole structure then covered with straw. This is a cheap and economical method of erecting a warm winter house for the brood sows.



HORSE BARN

Showing a wire and pole frame which only requires a straw stack to be blown over it in order to make a very satisfactory stable.

Pets on the Battlefield

What sort of a pet have the British Grenadiers taken with him for the fray? In the Crimea it was a cat—a pretty, playful creature picked up in the march across Bulgaria, and taken via Varna to the Crimea. During the battle of the Alma, when the fate of empires appeared trembling in the balance, Colonel Wheatley, with the cheerful nonchance of the merry man he commanded, cried out: "Where's the cat, boys?"

"Here she is, sir," answered a stentorian voice, and a gigantic bearded Grenadier stepped forward, opened his knapsack as he spoke. There was puss, safe and snug. She peeped out at the battle, stretched herself, yawned contemptuously at the enemy, then settled down again in her nest, to be carried through a thrilling charge, survive the battle unhurt, and to become in due time, a joyful mother of kittens.

Something of the same sort of thing happened in the sanguinary engagements between the Russians and Japanese. During the terrible fighting around Mukden, a Japanese lieutenant saw a pretty little Pekinese spaniel wandering distractedly between the two lines of fire. Evidently it had been taken into the battle by a Russian officer, who had since been killed, and it was now wandering sadly in search of him. The Japanese officer whistled it, and the dog ran fawning to him, and became his devoted pet.

The time came for a great Japanese charge upon the Russian trenches. The dog accompanied its new master, but with its long coat and short legs it could not go the pace of the agile Japanese infantry. So the lieutenant picked it up again, with his sword in his right hand and the dog under his left arm, charged home at the head of his men, and the dog shared with him the safe position which the attack secured.

A British army division at war strength has no fewer than 246 clerks attached to it. They are ledger clerks, shorthand clerks, typists, accountants, etc., and they belong to the headquarters of the division, brigades, battalions, batteries and companies.

Serving in the Ranks

Another point ought to be mentioned, and this concerns those who are hovering on the brink of enlistment, but who think that their duty is to become officers rather than privates. No doubt there is dearth of officers, but also it is not too much good for a man to offer to be an officer unless he has had some previous training or has some special knowledge. No one who wants to serve his country to the best of his ability, and that means practically everybody, should apply for a commission without adding that if he cannot have one he will enter the ranks. No man is too good to serve his country as a private soldier. That must be hammered into the minds of the youths of the upper classes and of the middle class. Happily plenty of them are already setting an example by going into the ranks. There they will fare just as well as the officers while campaigning and will be just as well looked after if they fall sick or are wounded.

In the modern army there are no soft places for officers. Indeed, the officers are worked distinctly harder than the men, have to expose themselves more to danger, and owing to their leadership are unable to look out for easy berths. Of course a man with a special knowledge and special brain-power will do well to become an officer. We are convinced, however, that the ordinary man of education and cultivation belonging to the well-to-do classes will do better by joining the ranks promptly than by hanging about waiting for a commission. Remember that if he is soldiering he can always qualify for his commission from the ranks.

The ranks of the German army are, of course, full of men of birth, breeding, wealth and education, and so are the ranks of the French. Indeed, we believe there is an ex-cabinet minister shouldering his rifle as an ordinary private in the French army. The men of light and leading must set the example, and there is no example which they can set better, or which wants setting more at this moment, than cheerfully entering the ranks as private soldiers. When once the recruits are in the army the military authorities will know how best to make use of any special talents he may possess.—London Spectator

HOW TOGOLAND WAS WON FOR GERMANY

BAND OF FREEBOOTERS AIDED TEUTONS IN CONQUEST

Germans First Occupied the Country Some Thirty Years Ago, Enlisting the Services of a Savage Tribe to Conquer the Natives.

The first of the German colonies to fall into the hands of Great Britain, Togoland, on the North West coast of Africa, has an interest for the ladies, as being the native home of the birds from whence come the highly prized marabou feathers.

Lome, the capital, is quite modern. It is a clean little town with well-laid-out streets, shaded by palm and other trees. The principal building is the palace of the Duke of Mecklenburg, the governor of Togo. To overcome the difficulties caused by the heavy surf which breaks almost incessantly on the low sandy beach, a pier, a third of a mile long, has been erected, and connected with a massive wharf or quay at the seaward end.

Unfortunately the natives are forgetting how to handle the surf-boats, and some years ago, when the bridge connecting the wharf with the shore was destroyed by a tidal wave supposed to have been due to a submarine volcanic upheaval, Lome was almost entirely isolated from the outside world.

What is believed to be one of the most powerful wireless stations in the world was completed in preparation for the present war a few months ago, at Atakpame, about 110 miles from Lome. It is the chief receiving and distributing centre for the German colonies in Africa, and since messages can be either sent to, or received from, Naenen, just outside Berlin, a distance of 3,450 miles, it was a most important link in Germany's world wide intelligence service.

Atakpame is the terminus of the railway, but the Germans have built a good road as far as Sokode about 100 miles to the north, and a large motor car has been provided to supplement the iron road for further progress into the fine hunting country nearer the interior of the continent.

There, however, the inhabitants are hostile and treacherous, and have the disturbing habit of taking pot-shots at the passing traveller with their poisoned arrows.

In this little-visited part of Togo are immense quantities of game. Antelope, leopards, and elephants abound, and many kinds of birds, including the marabou stork, whence come the greatly-prized marabou feathers. The rivers swarm with crocodile, and there are numbers of hippopotami.

As regards Togo history, this only extends back about thirty years, at which time the Germans first occupied the country. They found it in possession of many different tribes, all hostile to one another, the dominant tribe of the south-central region, dwelling round about where Sokode now is, being the Tschaudjo.

These people were originally a conquering tribe, like the Masai and the Zulus, and they swept down from the north somewhere about a hundred years ago, devastating the country as they advanced. They came riding on horses, and as these animals had never before been seen in Togoland, the terror they inspired almost sufficed by itself to ensure the defeat of the aboriginal owners of the soil.

When the Germans came up from the south, a motley but brave and determined rabble, led by a certain free-lance adventurer named Kersting, they endured their first real check at the hands of these wild horsemen.

Impressed by their fighting qualities, Kersting, following, in a small way the example set by Cortez, in Mexico, and by Clive in India, allied himself with the uro—or king—of the Tschaudjo, and, aided by him, he eventually subdued the whole country and placed it under the German flag. The present uro, an old but dignified and amiable savage named Djoba, is the son of the man who fought under Kersting's banner. He resides at Bafilo, near Sokode, in a "palace" provided for him by the German government, who also grant him a small yearly subsidy.

Although the bulk of the Togo natives are, as has been said, in a condition but little removed from barbarism, some of the tribes, nevertheless, show considerable skill in handicrafts. Thus, at Bassari and Benjali, in the Konkombwa country, iron is mined, smelted and forged into various articles, under exceedingly primitive, though fairly effective, conditions.

Other tribes cultivate cotton, which they weave into strong and serviceable cloth on curiously primitive wooden looms. Beautiful leather masks are also made, and large, strongly woven baskets of palm-fibre, which sell for about half a cent apiece.

In the far north, the only currency is salt or cowries. Amongst the Konkombwa copper and brass rods will purchase almost anything.

A remarkable proposal comes from some Belgian leaders. "We realize," they say, "that our nation is one national language. It is impossible to make either Flemish or Walloon universal because of the rivalry of races. We do not wish to encourage further use of French wishing to maintain our distinct individuality and cultivate British rather than French characteristics, therefore we propose that Belgium should adopt English as a national language, making herself the England of the continent and sister nation of England of the Isle."

THE DUTY OF THE BUYER

Preference Should Always be Given to Home Products

(From the Toronto Globe)

If the patriotic manufacturer does his duty to Canada by keeping his employees together, and doing without profits till the dip of depression is over, he has a right to expect that the buyer will stand loyally beside him and buy Canadian goods wherever possible, and British goods in preference to those of foreign nations. The instinct of self-preservation should teach the Canadian people that this is no time to import things that can be made as cheaply and of as good quality as home. The point is so clearly made in a letter addressed to the Globe by a manufacturing concern in Ontario that space is gladly given for it:

"We note from your excellent journal that you have been endeavoring during the past few weeks to impress upon Canadian manufacturers the duty of keeping their plants running to the fullest possible extent. You have pointed out that by so doing the manufacturers will be contributing largely to the country in this present crisis. With this we are quite in accord. We would, however, draw your attention to the fact that there is a limit to the possibility of any manufacturer keeping his plant running."

"We are a small concern, manufacturing small tools. Throughout the whole of last winter and up to the end of July we ran our factory full time, notwithstanding the fact that our production was considerably in advance of our sales. Last month our sales took a tremendous drop, and we have had to slightly reduce our working hours. Our object in writing to you is to point out that even in these times of depression there is more than sufficient business in our line to keep us working full time. We are the only concern actually manufacturing our line of tools in Canada. In point of quality we are second to none. Our prices are competitive. There seems to us to be no good and sufficient reason for any of this business to be sent outside of Canada, yet it is a fact that this is being done. We suggest to you that you couple your advocacy of keeping the factory running with that of the duty of Canadians to buy only Canadian-made goods, always providing they are competitive in quality and price with foreign goods."

This is a most reasonable request, and it is to be hoped the readers of the Globe will give it favorable consideration. The buyer naturally wants the best value he can get for his money, but if Canadian goods are as cheap and of as high quality as foreign goods he is a very thoughtless Canadian who under existing conditions does not give the preference to home products. In this connection the Globe may be pardoned a personal word. Many Canadian manufacturers making standard lines of goods do not know the meaning of the word publicity. They expect their goods to sell themselves. They never give the public a chance to learn the brand or the quality of the articles they make. The greater part of the foreign articles sold in Canada are sold because by constant advertising the buyer is taught to ask for a certain brand or trade mark. In yesterday's Globe scarcely a dozen manufacturers of the thousands in Canada thought it worth telling the people about their goods. Two-thirds of the space occupied by manufacturers' announcements was purchased by Canadian branches of American concerns that knew the worth of publicity. The buyer's duty is to give the preference to Canadian goods. But the manufacturer's duty does not end when he makes the goods. He cannot hope to sell them in competition with well-advertised foreign products unless he lets prospective buyers know that Canadian goods competitive in price and quality are on the market."

Shackleton Departs For Polar Trip

Sir Ernest Shackleton and the members of his trans-Atlantic Antarctic expedition have left London in two sections for the South Polar regions. One half of the party, headed by Sir Ernest Shackleton, departed for South America, the other half of the expedition left for Ross Sea, on the New Zealand side of the Antarctic, by way of Tasmania.

Sir Ernest hopes to meet the Ross Sea contingent in April of next year, or failing in that by March of 1916. The Shackleton section will have 70 dogs and also motor sledges. The other party will have 26 dogs.

One great difficulty that confronted the expedition was the lack of scientific instruments. These had been ordered from Germany but had not been delivered because of the war and it was necessary to replace them in England.

The Ross sea party will board the exploration ship Aurora at Hobart's town, Tasmania. Sir Ernest Shackleton hopes to leave Buenos Ayres, October 18, by the ship Endurance, which is now en route to South America.

The American Attitude

As for the attitude of the American press, it never more accurately reflected the sober judgment of the American public than in condemning Germany's course in the present conflict. The indictment against Germany is founded upon the statements of her own defenders, whose admissions are far more damning in their evidence than any charge of the Allies. A nation whose imperial chancellor ridicules as a "scrap of paper," the plighted faith not only of his own but of other governments, can find nothing but condemnation on this side of the Atlantic so long as America remains true to her ideals as a nation.—Boston Transcript.

HELIGOLAND ISLAND IS WELL FORTIFIED

THE NORTH SEA STOREHOUSE OF THE GERMAN FLEET

Millions Have Been Spent in Fortifications and the Construction of Powder Magazines—Provisions For Siege Lasting Three Years.

Enormous sums of money have been spent upon fortifications at Heligoland.

The island which has an area of only three-quarters of a square mile, is looked upon as one of the most treasured possessions of Germany.

Since the Germans obtained possession of the island, enormous sums have been spent upon fortifications, and so on, including \$30,000,000 spent on protecting the coast from erosion.

Probably it will never be known how many millions Germany has spent in strengthening the place. But it is known that a million and a half was spent in improving the harbor as an anchorage for torpedo craft.

Millions have been spent in fortifications and the construction of powder magazines, while refugees have been built for the inhabitants as a protection against the island being shelled by an enemy.

Two hundred feet from the water there stands a series of big gun batteries and armed turrets, an attempt having been made to turn the island into a German Gibraltar.

For purposes of protection, a cliff of granite was built, so that now the island to a large extent possesses cliffs which are purely artificial. In addition, hundreds of tons of cement were used to strengthen the face of the natural rock.

Most of the people depend for their livelihood upon the lobster and other fisheries, together with their harvest from the summer visitors. They live to long years, and have a sterner native tongue the North Frisian dialect.

In 1807 Great Britain obtained the island from the Danes. When she took possession of the island it was the "jumping ground" of a horde of smugglers, there being practically no room left on the island which was free from kegs and human beings. In 1890 we gave the island to the Germans as their consideration for our taking over Zanzibar and Pemba.

At the time of the bargain there was great dissatisfaction shown in each country. It was recognized by many far-seeing men that so long as we possessed Heligoland the island was in the position of a menace to Germany.

Those Germans who objected to the bargain were sore that Germany did not obtain a much larger territory; even Bismarck said they had exchanged a pair of trousers for a mere button. It was then that the plateau was fortified.

Quite recently some of the most massive guns produced by Krupp's were placed there, while provisions were laid in sufficient to withstand a siege of three years. Money, in fact, was spent like water that the island should become the North Sea storehouse of the German fleet.

PUTS BAN ON AIRSHIPS

Cannot Fly Within Ten Miles of Fortified Points

An order-in-council has been passed prohibiting airships from flying within ten miles of any of the chief Canadian cities or fortified points, unless by special government permit; and prohibiting any air craft carrying passengers to cross the international boundary except under special conditions.

The action is taken by the government as a precautionary measure and because airships have recently been seen approaching various places near the border of Canada. Guards have been stationed at all prominent points with orders to fire upon any airship which comes within the prescribed ten mile area.

The places named in the order-in-council as being those over which no airship may fly are Halifax, Sydney, St. John, Quebec, St. John, Valcartier, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Victoria, Vancouver and Charlottetown.

It also provided that no airship may pass within ten miles of any wireless telegraph station.

Airships crossing the international boundary line and carrying passengers are allowed to land only at points within three miles of Annapolis, N.S., Woodstock, N.S., Lake Megantic and Hemmingford in Quebec; Athens, Welland and Essex in Ontario; Morris, Manitoba; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alberta; and Chilliwack, B.C.

A Canadian officer must be carried on any airship that lands in Canada and no firearms, explosives or photographic equipment will be allowed on board. Any military air craft in Canada must be the property of the Canadian government or Great Britain or her allies. One reason for the strict governmental regulation of airships is with a view to preventing any secret fitting out of airships by Germans or Austrians in the United States with a view to bombarding operations, or scouting at fortified or military points in Canada.

It is a remote, but possible danger.

When Kitchener Asks He Gets Action

A story is going round about Lord Kitchener's way of dealing with officialism. He made an application to the post office authorities for thirty telegraphists to go on active service with the army. A high official informed Lord Kitchener that the men could not be spared, as the staff had already been seriously depleted by the war. The new war secretary sent back a message to say that if the men were not sent inside half an hour he would come for them himself. Needless to say the men were soon forthcoming.

British Fighting Families

Lots of cases are on record of entire families being in one or other of the British fighting forces. A widowed lady named Coppard, of Penge, has seven sons serving in the West Kent Territorials and she is very proud of the fact. Another instance is of an Erith family named Higgs. The father fought at Tel-el-Kebir, six sons are in the Royal navy, and the mother is anxious to serve as a nurse.

Good Times Ahead for the West

THE attention of the world is now being attracted to the vast areas of fertile wheat lands of Western Canada. Only a small fraction of the agricultural lands are at present tilled and their cultivation is now a world necessity.

There will be a world-wide shortage of food and the demand for wheat and all farm products will be enormous. High prices for grain are sure to prevail. The coming year will witness the greatest activity throughout the West.

The Hour of Opportunity has Arrived

'Deutschland, Deutschland, uber alles'

The German soldier's song in this war is not the "Watch on the Rhine," popular in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, but "Deutschland, Deutschland, uber alles" sung to the air of Haydn's Hymn to the Emperor, the Austrian National anthem. The words were written in 1841 by the poet Hoffmann von Fallersleben, in the island of Heligoland, then British territory, during his exile from Germany on account of his sympathy with the German reform party.

Germany's Increase in Population

The imperial statistical office has recently issued a year book which estimates the population of Germany on July 1 of this year at 67,812,000, a gain of 831,000 during the twelve months. Since the war with France in 1870-71 Germany has gained 26,000,000 in population.

"It is well to leave something for those who come after us," as the man said who threw a barrel in the way of a policeman who was chasing him.

PROFITS AND LOSSES OF THE GREAT WARS

THE ENORMOUS EXPENSE OF MODERN WARFARE

Huge Sums That Are Necessary to Finance the Prosecution of War—Vanquished Called Upon to Meet the Bill of Expense.

Modern warfare is a costly business!

Some years ago a leading German Socialist estimated that a Franco-German war, under modern conditions would cost \$50,000,000 a month, while if Great Britain, Austria, Russia and Italy were engaged, the figures would soar to \$2,250,000,000 a month!

There is every indication that these figures are being attained, if not surpassed in the big war in Europe.

When one considers the upkeep of the vast armies in the fighting line and engaged keeping open communication to the base, the material needed to feed the rifle and big gun, and the continuous need of equipment, the figures quoted do not appear large in proportion to the force engaged in the conflict.

But there is money to be made in war, as in every business. Germany, for instance, profited much from the Franco-German war of 1870. Her war bill amounted to \$450,000,000, but when peace proposals were made, Germany presented France with a bill of \$1,000,000,000. It got every cent of it.

It was the great Bismarck who arranged the terms of the treaty, and though he chuckled mightily at the idea of getting this huge sum from the French for stopping the war, it is said that he was sorry when he saw how readily the French scraped the amount together, that he had not asked for double the amount! Germany had previously squeezed an indemnity of over \$40,000,000 out of her present ally, Austria, after hostilities lasting only one month.

Other countries, too, have found war a very profitable business, notably Japan, who, after the war of 1894-1895 with China, arising out of the state of Korea, made the Chinese pay her an indemnity of \$185,000,000. As the war cost Japan only \$30,000,000, she made a profit of \$155,000,000, in addition to which she gained certain towns and territories.

But Japan gained little profit from the war with Russia in 1904-05, in spite of an indemnity of \$500,000,000, which was demanded, for the cost of that campaign to Japan alone was estimated at \$600,000,000.

A country which has never found war profitable is Russia. Her encounter with Turkey in the '70's cost her an enormous amount of money. She would only have been a little out of pocket if she had received the \$250,000,000 indemnity which she asked for in her bill. Ultimately the indemnity was cut down to \$160,000,000 with which to pay her out-of-pocket expenses, of which sum Turkey up to the present time has paid just over half, and there seems little likelihood that she will ever raise the full amount.

The cost of the Russian-Japanese war was staggering. The campaign lasted about 19 months, and altogether it is estimated that the combined expenses of Russia and Japan amounted to no less than \$2,225,000,000. The loss to Japan's navy and mercantile marine alone amounted to \$250,000,000.

This was the fourth campaign upon which Russia had entered within three-quarters of a century. The first and second were with Turkey, the former involving an expenditure of \$100,000,000 and the loss of 120,000 men. This was in 1828, and twenty-six years later came the Crimea, in which France and England took a hand. The total cost of this terrible war was \$1,565,000,000. England's bill alone amounted to \$390,000,000.

The Napoleonic wars, which ended with Waterloo, were comparatively cheap for France, as the total bill amounted only to \$1,250,000,000.

The present war will be as costly as any for both conqueror and vanquished. Already Germany is endeavoring to partly recoup herself by levying enormous exactions on the cities and towns occupied in the line of march across Belgium. Whether the sums will be paid before the invaders are driven back across the frontier is another story, as it is possible that the Belgians will not submit calmly to the exorbitant demands made upon them by an enemy who has turned a beautiful country into one of death and devastation.

But Germany is certainly laying herself open to dreadful reprisals, for when this war is over the indemnity to be claimed from her will be simply enormous. Great Britain never has deliberately set about making money out of her wars in modern days, but she will be perfectly justified in calling upon her enemies to meet the expenses they have warily run her into.

Germany's Commerce Annihilated

Germany's foreign trade is virtually annihilated. German ships to the value of \$25,000,000 have been destroyed by British cruisers, and others to an estimated value of \$50,000,000 are interned in neutral ports. There is no estimate to be put on the number or value of the German ships laid up in Hamburg, Bremen and other German harbors. Nowhere on the high seas is a German afloat except as a fugitive.

This is the immediate result of England's supremacy upon the seas. It is the result that would attend a conflict between England and any power, —New York Journal.

Grapes! Grapes!

I expect a shipment of choice Ontario Grapes to arrive on Friday next. Wholesalers say that these are positively the last Ontarios this season, so if you have missed them before put in your order now as they will go fast at

45c per Basket

Before you forget it, ring phone 86 or call and have your share reserved.

Yours for a square deal,
BOB STEVENS

Giving Up Business

As I am giving up the store business at Westcott I intend selling out my entire stock at greatly reduced prices, commencing on Wednesday, October 21st. All goods will be sold for cash or trade only. All accounts owing me must be settled for on or before December 1st, 1914.

Thanking all my customers for their former patronage, I am yours etc.,
W. WILSON,
Post Office Store,
Westcott

The Cameron Store

CLEARANCE SALE in progress at MAYTON, DURING NOVEMBER

A Tremendous Stock to be realized on

COMPETITION—Three Prizes allotted. Full particulars at store

Highest Prices Paid for Butter, Eggs and Poultry. Live poultry must be fat, and dressed poultry must be dry picked.

Don't miss this opportunity—Money saved is money made.

J. H. CAMERON, Prop.

Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310

Minutes of the meeting of the council of Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, held at Olds on Saturday, October 3rd, 1914.

All members of the council present. The Reeve called the council to order at 11 a.m.

The minutes of the meeting held September 5th were read and on motion by councillor Metz they were adopted as read.

A letter from the Hail Insurance Board of Alberta and one from the Department of Irrigation was read.

Mr. J. H. Lamb, Sec.-Treas. of the Hail Board of Alberta addressed the council and gave an outline of the business and standing of the board.

Moved by councillor McCuen that Mr. Lamb be given a hearty vote of thanks for information received. Carried.

Moved by Reeve Pearson that the

Reeve and Treasurer be authorized to borrow up to \$10,000 at any bank at the rate of 7% and to give note for same or any renewal thereof. Carried.

A number of accounts and labor-pay-sheets were passed and ordered paid.

Moved by Councillor Metz that the council adjourn to meet at Olds, in the agricultural school, on Saturday, November 21st, 1914. Carried.

Rugby News

(Received too late for last week)

BORN—On Saturday, October 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. Hosegood, a daughter.

Most of our young folks of the district took in the dance at Elkton last Friday night, all report having a good time.

Bobbie forgot his smile last Friday night.—What's wrong Bob?

The ladies of the Rugby Institute made up two large boxes for Belgan Relief Fund last week. Miss Meda Gibb and Miss Nora Smith were seen taking the boxes to town.

Mr. Eddie Berscht had an accident Friday night last, which might have been serious had he not taken a leap.

Mr. Robert Brown of Calgary has been visiting in this neighborhood for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Myres of Carstairs, have been visiting with Mrs. Myres parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Moon.

Mr. Kyle Oliver was seen taking the family out joy riding last Sunday in his new auto.—Speak kindly to it Kyle and Billy will make the grades.

Your subscription to the Pioneer would be appreciated by us.

Distribution of Seed Grain and Potatoes

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution of superior sorts of Grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples for general distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.). These will be sent out from Ottawa. A distribution of potatoes (in 3 lb. samples) will be carried on from several of the experimental farms, the Central farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. All samples will be sent free, by mail.

Applicants must give particulars in regard to the soil on their farms, and some account of their experience with such kinds of grain (or potatoes) as they have grown, so that a promising sort for their conditions may be selected.

Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. If both samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent.

As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early; but the applications will not necessarily be filled in the exact order in which they are received. Preference will always be given to the most thoughtful and explicit requests. Applications received after the end of January will probably be to late.

All applications for grain (and applications from the provinces of On-

tario and Quebec for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cereal-ist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require no postage. If otherwise addressed delay and disappointment may occur.

Applications, for potatoes, from farmers in any other province should be addressed (postage prepaid) to the Superintendent of the nearest Branch Experimental Farm in that province.

STRAYED

A red and white yearling heifer, bobtailed, from stock yards, Didsbury, about four weeks ago. Reward will be given for information leading to recovery or for return of this animal to Didsbury Meat Market.

Hints on Hair Health

If you use our treatment, we will either stop your hair from falling or pay for the treatment ourselves.

Dandruff is a contagious disease caused by a microbe, which if not removed causes baldness. This microbe often comes from a comb or brush belonging to someone else.

If you are troubled with dandruff, itching scalp, falling hair, or baldness, we believe that Rexall "93" Hair Tonic will do more than anything else to remove the dandruff, destroy the germ, make the scalp healthy and stop falling hair, and, if there is any life left in the roots, also promote growth of new hair.

We believe that probably 65 per cent of the cases of baldness could be overcome if people would only use Rexall "93" Hair Tonic for a reasonable time, as directed.

We don't want you to take our word for this. We want you to test the merits of Rexall "93" Hair Tonic at our risk. If you use it and it does not give satisfaction, just come back to us and tell us, and we will immediately hand back to you the money you paid for it. You promise nothing, sign nothing and your mere word will be taken for it.

We are dependent upon your confidence and patronage, and we would not make these claims, or make this offer if we did not believe that Rexall "93" Hair Tonic is the very best hair preparation you can use. Two sizes of bottles, 50c and \$1.00.

You can buy Rexall "93" Hair Tonic in this community only at our store:

H. W. CHAMBERS.

Didsbury The Pioneer Store Alberta There is a Rexall Store in nearly every town and city in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. There is a different Rexall Remedy for nearly every ordinary human ill—such especially designed for the particular ill for which it is recommended. The Rexall Stores are America's Greatest Drug Stores

THE BIG SALE OF

BANKRUPT STOCK

AT STOKES & WOOD'S OLD STAND

Will Continue for 30 Days at the same Great Reductions in Prices, on

Men's Suits, Overcoats, Trousers, Overalls, Underwear, Shirts, Hats and Caps, Sweaters, Gloves, Sheeplined Coats, Mackinaws, Shoes, FELTS AND OVERSHOES

REMEMBER—These goods are offered at less than Wholesale Prices

Come in and inspect our stock before purchasing elsewhere

WILLIAMS & LITTLE

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE

LIVER PILLS are

responsible—they not

only give relief—they

permanently cure

Constipation. Mil-

lions use them for

Billions.

Headache, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. D. Blood

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Passing of Darwinism

Scientists from all parts of the British empire assembled in Australia for the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, presided over by Professor William Bateson, who was inducted by that great scientist, Sir Oliver Lodge.

Professor Bateson's address on "Heredity and Evolution" was a direct attack on the Darwinian theory of evolution—not on the great facts of evolution themselves, but on Darwin's explanation of them.

"I suppose," he said, "that everyone is familiar with the theory of the origin of species which Darwin promulgated. Through the last 50 years this theme of the natural selection of favored races has been developed and expounded in writings innumerable. Favored races certainly can replace others. The argument is sound, but we are doubtful of its value; for in that debate stands adjourned."

The president thus offered no theory of any kind to replace the Darwinian explanation, but while destroying it he paid a high tribute to its propounder.

If they could not see how a fowl gave rise to a chicken or how one sweet pea produced another, they at least could watch the system by which the differences between the various kinds of fowls or between the various kinds of sweet peas were distributed among the offspring.

The allotment of characteristics among offspring was accomplished through a process of cell division in which the elements were sorted out. What those elements were we did not know, but it seemed to him unlikely that they were material particles. He suspected that their properties depended on some method of arrangement.

Plants, fowls, dogs, horses, one's own children exemplified this doctrine of segregation of the factors of inheritance. The body of evidence was now very large.

In place of what they now knew the scope claimed for natural selection must be greatly reduced. We went to Darwin for his facts, but he no longer spoke with philosophical authority. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest helped scarcely at all to account for the diversity of the species.

There was no proof that the domestic animals had been developed from a few wild types. Fowls presented insuperable difficulties as to ancestry. Dogs, horses, cattle, sheep, poultry, wheat, rice, oats, plums, cherries had in turn been accepted as derived not from one but from several distinct forms.

The problem of the origins of life still stood outside the range of scientific investigation, and when they heard of the spontaneous formation of aldehyde by the action of light as the first step in the origin of life, they thought of Harry Lauder in the character of a schoolboy pulling out his treasures from his pocket saying "That's a washer—fer mackin' motor cars."

Evidently Darwinism has had its day, and is to be followed by some new scientific theory, nature and revelation being apparently the only stable facts in life.

The popes gave up their claim to issue coinage in 1867, when Pius IX. minted some few silver lira. Unlike some of his predecessors he left off his coins the representation of the keys symbolical of the claims to a Petrine succession.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

To Circumvent Order on All Goods

The government has ascertained that an effort is being made by United States agents of German exporters to continue sales of German and Austrian goods in Canada, thus circumventing the order-in-council prohibiting trade with the country's enemies. A large number of circulars have been sent to Canadian merchants by United States importers of German and Austrian goods, offering to supply these goods in Canada.

Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of customs, said that effective action would be taken to prevent any such contravention of the spirit of the order-in-council regarding trade with the enemy. Canadian merchants are advised that goods thus purchased may be liable to confiscation.

"Do you know, my dear," said the young husband, "there's something wrong with the cake? It doesn't taste right."

"That is—all your imagination," answered the bride triumphantly, "for it says in the cook book that it is delicious."

Proclous Child—Mamma, when people get suffrage, does it just come for two or three days and then go away, or does it last a long time, like whooping cough and measles?"

Greene—How much are you going to pay for your auto?

Gray—I don't know yet how much I can raise on my house.—Judge.

First Bather—Why, Katherine, your foot is bleeding. How did you cut it?

Second Bather—On the water's edge, I suppose.—Philadelphia Record.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

20 IN 50 EASY

SKYSCRAPER BUILT BY WOMEN

Agent, Janitor, Elevator Operator, Porters and Office Clerk—Women.

Kansas City is to have a ten-story office building which will be devoted entirely to business women. No men will be allowed to rent space in the building.

The building is to be erected by the Woman's Commercial Club, and a woman capitalist whose name was not made public, will finance the undertaking. The site has not been made public, as the women do not wish the price on the lot to advance before they can close the deal.

The building will be designed by a woman architect, with a special view to the accommodation of women. The agent of the building will be a woman, the janitors will be women, the elevators will be operated by girls and girls will be employed as porters.

Office girls instead of boys will be employed by the tenants and male stenographers need not apply. One man has asked for an office in the building, declaring that he wanted it because he knew it would be kept clean, but his request has been refused.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

TULIP BREAD NOW

'Tis Made From Ground Tulip Bulbs, and is Very Nourishing

On account of the scarcity of wheat in Holland, the Association of Dutch Bakers has sanctioned the use of a so-called "tulip bread," in which one-third of the flour used is made from ground tulip bulbs. The bread is said to be very nourishing and the war ministry has recommended its use in the army.

A special to the London Daily News from Rotterdam says that the German minister of agriculture has issued a circular declaring that the cereal crop is not so good as expected, ordering the manufacture of alcohol cut down 40 per cent., and recommending that farmers conserve the food supply by drying potatoes on a large scale. Instructions are being given in the country districts as to the use of potato meal for the manufacture of bread.

Don't Let Corns Torment You

Use Putnam's Corn Extractor, which cures Corns in one night, without pain. For 30 years Putnam's has been the standard cure of Great Britain and America. Try it.

A reporter was interviewing Thos. A. Edison.

"And you, sir," he said to the inventor, "made the first talking machine?"

"No," Mr. Edison replied; "the first one was made long before my time—out of a rib."

Knicker—Why don't you and your wife kiss and make up?

Bocker—She and her mother signed an agreement not to make peace separately.—Tit-Bits.

They Cleanse While They Cure.

The vegetable compound of which Parmelee's Pills are composed, mainly dandelion and mandrake, clear the stomach and intestines of deleterious matter and restore the deranged organs to healthful action. Hence they are the best remedy for indigestion available today. A trial of them will establish the truth of this assertion and do more to convince the ailing than anything that can be written of these pills.

Pat and Mike were obliged to halt their heavily-loaded cart to make way for a funeral. Gazing at the procession, Pat suddenly remarked:

"Mike, I wish I knew where I was going to die. I'd give five hundred pounds to know the place where I'm going to die."

"Well, Pat, what good would it do if you knew?"

"Lots," said Pat. "Shure, I'd never go near that place."

With the Clerks' Help

"So your work is monotonous, is it? Why don't you get a job in a shoe store?"

Miss Fluff—Mr. Deepthought, do you think marriage is a failure?"

Mr. Deepthought—Well, the bride never gets the best man.

"I'm afraid," said Mrs. Twickenbury, "that the young people of the present day are too much inclined to indulge in sectarian amusements on Sunday."

Ship Your Grain

SHIP YOUR GRAIN to us and we will sell it for you at the highest market price saving elevator charges and insuring highest net returns. Liberal Advances. 1

Write for folder as to our methods & weekly market letter.

LEITCH BROS.

FLOUR MILLS

240% GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

NEWSBOY H. L. TED B. THE WAR

"Pittsie" Ryan, Walking Around the World, Last Heard From in Paris

One of the globe-trotters whom war overtook in Europe is "Pittsie" Ryan, an American newsboy whose face, if not his name, is known to thousands of people, including not a few dignitaries. "Pittsie" started almost two years ago to walk around the world, taking his time doing it, and when last heard from he was in Paris selling American newspapers to tourists.

That was three weeks ago. He wrote to a "newsie" in New York that he expected to be back in this country in August, but he has not yet appeared on Broadway and his whereabouts are unknown. His friends, however, declare that "Pittsie" is well able to take care of himself, as he is resourceful and self-reliant, and makes friends everywhere he goes.

Young Ryan, who has sold papers in most of the large cities of the United States, began his long tour in October, 1912, sailing from San Francisco with only a pedestrian's pack and a Remington rifle. From the Hawaiian Islands he went to Australia. After walking across Australia he took a boat to South Africa, and set out on the long and difficult tramp up the African continent from Johannesburg to Cairo. He did Europe a-foot and reached Paris several weeks ago. Fond of adventure, he doubtless was not greatly troubled by the outbreak of war, but his hosts of friends, nevertheless, are anxious for news of "Pittsie" Ryan.

Drives Asthma Like Magic. The immediate help from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy seems like magic. Nevertheless it is only a natural remedy used in a natural way. The smoke or vapor, reaching the most remote passage of the affected tubes, brushes aside the trouble and opens a way for fresh air to enter. It is sold by dealers throughout the land.

A Hope For British Victory

Of one thing we may be certain, that while all Christendom will have to share the burden of distress it is upon Germany that the larger part will fall in useful lives extinguished, in financial misery, idle shipping, closed factories.

That this is all due to the insane growth of armies and navies stimulated, yes, necessitated by Germany's practice, no one can deny. This war is not a bolt out of the blue. It has long been recognized as unavoidable and it bears the earmarks of deliberate planning. Nothing was lacking but a good excuse. And this excuse has been found, or manufactured, as you please. It is right that Germany should pay heaviest.

Let us hope the plea for bloated armaments as essential to national safety may never again be heard. We now perceive what they lead to. And let us hope that victory may rest with the British who, as a hundred years ago, are fighting in the cause of human progress and world-wide peace against the tyranny of personal, arbitrary government.—A Naval Officer in the New York Independent.

War Experiences of a Canadian

British newspapers contain a description of the trying experiences of a Canadian lady who showed a noble and patriotic spirit in most trying circumstances. She and two other ladies were travelling together. After having succeeded with difficulty in getting from Innsbruck to Munich, they got passports from the British consul there. "We then started for Switzerland," she said, "but at Lindau, on the Lake of Constance, we were ordered to get out and detained in the railway station refreshment room. That was Friday, August 14. We were detained in the refreshment room for eight hours. Seven other British subjects were with us. There was plenty to eat for those who had the money to pay for it, and, on the whole, we were kindly treated, although we were much alarmed when a Bavarian colonel came in a state of great excitement and informed us that the French and Russians were behaving to his countrymen like wild beasts. After we had been detained for eight hours we were told that the women could go but the men of military age would have to remain in Lindau. I and my companions got away, but two English ladies who were with their husbands declined to leave them. The party were not imprisoned; they were simply told to go to a hotel and remain there. What will become of them when their money is all gone I do not know. Our journey through Switzerland and France was a most unpleasant experience. We were six days on the journey, and all the time we had to stand in the gangways of the trains or sit on the luggage that was piled up in them. I have lost all my luggage, but I am thankful to have got back alive. I am only sorry now for those we had to leave behind. While I was in suspense at Munich I was strongly advised by friends to represent that I was a citizen of the United States, but I would die rather than deny my flag."

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Maurice Horatio Nelson died at Portsmouth recently. He was a descendant of the great sea fighter of that name, being the third son of the second Earl Nelson. The late Rear-Admiral was born on January 2, 1832, and was educated at Eton and at the Royal Academy, Gosport. He entered the Royal navy in 1845, and won distinction in the Crimea War. He was present at the bombardment of Odessa in 1854, and was later awarded the Crimean and Turkish medals, Inkerman clasp and 5th class Medjidie. Admiral Nelson served in the Naval Brigade before Sebastopol and was in command of a gunboat in the Baltic in 1855. He retired from the service in 1873.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gents.—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly, VILANDIE FRERES.

The Czar of Russia probably owns a greater quantity of china than any other person in the world. He has the china belonging to all the Russian rulers as far back as Catherine the Great. It is stored in the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg.

The Reason Why Maud—Why is it that your closest friend will say the worst things about you?

Marie—She usually knows more than others.—Exchange.

Try Murine Eye Remedy If you have Red, Weak, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids. Don't Smart—Soothe Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c., 50c. Murine Eye Salve in Asseptic Tubes 25c. 50c. Eye Book Free by Mail.

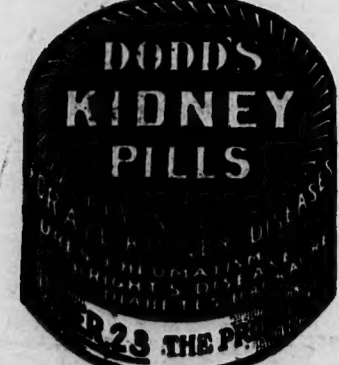
As Eye Book Good For All Eyes that Need Care MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., Chicago

Before we were married you called me an angel.

"I know it."

"And now you don't call me anything."

"You ought to be glad that I possess such self-control."—Houston Post.



CAR OF APPLES JUST IN

A great number of Varieties to choose from

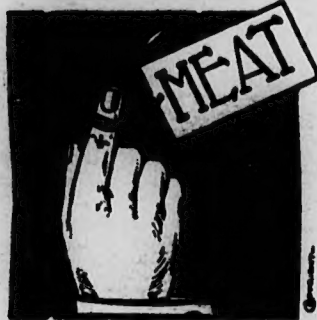
Apples are cheaper than they have been for years

If you have any worries buy a box of apples and sit by the side of your warm stove and eat to your hearts content. Its cheap medicine

BUY PURITY FLOUR. ITS THE BEST. ALWAYS LOTS ON HAND

A. G. STUDER

DIDSBURY MEAT MARKET



"Oh! I Forgot!"

"So you did and if wife hadn't tied that string round your finger you wouldn't have the meat for dinner." Select what you want and we will send it right up.

A DAILY MEAT ORDER

would be a good idea. You wouldn't need the reminder on your finger then. Try it.

G. C. MORTIMER, Prop.

AROUND THE TOWN

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. Durrer will be sorry to learn that Mr. Durrer is very ill.

Mrs. F. R. Bullis and daughter Jean were visitors at Calgary on Wednesday.

Miss Hazel Bates left for the Lacombe Academy for Seventh Day Adventists on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Will Davies of Edmonton, was a visitor with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Moyle for a few days this week.

Mrs. Milo Cressman, and family of Stavely, Alta., is visiting with Mrs. A. Cressman and other friends in Didsbury and district.

Mrs. Geo. Liesemer gave a W.C.T.U. tea for the Red Cross on Tuesday afternoon at which everyone worked for the soldier boys at the front; proceeds \$4.

Mr. John Sick of Sterlingville threshed last week and his yield was 110 bushels of oats to the acre; he had 100 acres sown. A money-making crop this year. Can you beat it?

Hot coffee and waffles will be served at Mrs. W. F. Sick's residence in east Didsbury on Friday afternoon from 2 to 5 p.m., for the benefit of the Red Cross. Everybody cordially invited.

Mrs. J. Nixon had the misfortune to fall down some steps in her cellar on Saturday evening and sustained rather severe injuries to her shoulder. She is confined to the house but is progressing favorably.

Another round-up of rabbits took place on Saturday afternoon last when a party of young men went to the bush and shot 90 rabbits. They were gathered up and again sent to the Salvation Army

at Calgary to be distributed amongst the needy.

The case of stealing a load of rye by a resident near Sunnyslope was tried at Olds last week. A fine of \$50 and costs on y was imposed and the defendant had to make restitution in cash for the rye which, with the fine, court costs and lawyers fees, amounted to nearly \$300. A dear load of rye.

It is reported that two loads of oats have been stolen from Mr. Eph. Shantz who has just discovered his loss. The police have the matter in hand. These thefts are becoming altogether too numerous, and a more severe example should be made of those caught in this disreputable business.

Mr. Oberg and family of Brooks, Alta., arrived in town last week. Mr. Oberg has taken up a half section of land east of town. He states that it was too dry for him at Brooks and is very much pleased with the looks of this district, the immense amount of hay being stacked was a surprise to him.

The Rev. S. W. Gamble has recently given some addresses at Berlin and Bancroft on the subject of "The Jews in Prophecy," based on Daniel and Matt. 24, in which he refuted the baseless teaching that those troubles were to just precede the end of the world, and the second coming of christ. Next Sabbath night he will deliver such an address at the Hawkeye schoolhouse.

BUSINESS LOCALS

3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

Don't forget to get a bag of Shaw's good onions at \$2 per 100 lb. bag while they last.

COAT FOUND—On the south road at the Gore, east of town, a brown and black fur coat. Owner can have same

by identifying coat and paying for this advertisement.

APPLES at Shaw's grocery for \$1 per box while they last. Try them.—Shaw's Grocery opposite C.P.R. depot.

BLACK fur coat left at the office of Mr. G. B. Sexsmith. Owner can secure same by applying to Pioneer office and paying for this advertisement.

WANTED—A widow lady wishes position as housekeeper. Apply Pioneer office.

FOR SALE—Flat top piano, Mason & Risch, in good condition; price \$75.00. Also folding table, extension couch bed, dresser and stand. Apply Rev. W. G. Asher, Didsbury.

WANTED—Hay, oatchop, pig and chicken feed, also potatoes. Apply giving prices. J. McKinnon, Crows Nest, B. C.

You cannot do better than to get your winter supply of apples and onions at Shaw's grocery now.

FOR SALE—One good second hand heater; one set double driving harness, nearly new; one 8 ft. show case. J. V. Berscht.

School Report For September

| Grade XI | Algebra | Chemistry | Germ. | Latin | Lit. | Hist. | Per cent. |
|------------------|---------|-----------|--------|-------|------|-------|-----------|
| J. Bates | 98 | 68 | absent | | | | 83 |
| M. Eubank | 83 | 63 | 76 | 89 | 91 | 80.4 | |
| G. Liesemer | 62 | 80 | 51 | 66 | 75 | 78 | 68.6 |
| L. Mjolsness | 61 | 75 | 68 | 82 | 63 | 69.8 | |
| A. Nettroner | 29 | 58 | 39 | | 72 | 62 | 52 |
| J. Robertson | | | | | | | Absent |
| Geo. E. Sexsmith | | | | | | | Absent |
| Ruby Weber | 100 | 94 | 90 | 92 | 94 | 79 | 91.5 |
| Ralph Wilson | 90 | 73 | 54 | | 82 | 63 | 72.4 |

| Grade X | Arith. | Alg. | Phy. | Geog. | Hist. | Latin | Lit. | Per cent. |
|---------------|--------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----------|
| E. Barnes | 35 | | 55 | 47 | 39 | 70 | 49.2 | |
| C. Crowe | 35 | 31 | 21 | 51 | 43 | | 36.2 | |
| C. Henderson | 60 | 66 | 64 | 50 | 65 | 85 | 65 | |
| M. Hughes | 65 | 45 | 63 | 41 | 55 | | 53.8 | |
| L. Kent | 30 | 25 | 42 | 50 | 50 | | 39.4 | |
| P. McNaughton | 55 | 100 | 92 | 84 | 82 | 98 | 84.8 | |
| R. McNaughton | 30 | 48 | 96 | 55 | 71 | | 60 | |
| M. rymond | | | | | | | | Absent |
| E. rrie | 95 | 87 | 92 | 77 | 89 | 94 | 89 | |
| C. Studer | 70 | 65 | 96 | 56 | 88 | 97 | 78.6 | |
| P. Wood | 95 | 87 | 78 | 72 | 90 | 90 | 85.3 | |

| Grade IX | Alg. | Phy. | Geog. | Hist. | Latin | Lit. | Per cent. | |
|------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----------|--------|
| P. Bellamy | 50 | 47 | 47 | 55 | | 67 | 53 | |
| F. Gabel | 97 | 72 | 63 | 99 | | 91 | 84.4 | |
| H. Gabel | 65 | 19 | 67 | 67 | 19 | 63 | 50 | |
| W. Gertiz | | | | | | | | Absent |
| V. Herber | 66 | ab. | 50 | ab. | 64 | 60 | | |
| L. Hickey | 35 | ab. | 32 | ab. | 67 | ab. | 43.6 | |
| H. Kent | | | | | | | | Absent |
| A. Murphy | 41 | 35 | 40 | 80 | | 83 | 53.6 | |
| B. Moyle | 75 | 40 | 29 | 48 | | 77 | 53.8 | |
| F. Osmond | 20 | 18 | 62 | 48 | 25 | 84 | 42.8 | |
| R. Pirie | 45 | 28 | 65 | 69 | | 61 | 53.6 | |
| H. Reiber | 85 | 63 | 79 | 85 | 37 | 77 | 69.8 | |
| D. Martin | 95 | 84 | 51 | 48 | 32 | 75 | 64.1 | |
| K. Watson | 88 | 33 | ab. | 69 | 22 | 78 | 58 | |
| D. Wilson | 77 | 45 | 62 | 66 | 18 | 70 | 56.8 | |

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid Up - - \$11,560,000
Reserve Funds - - 13,575,000
Total Assets - - 180,000,000

COLLECTIONS Having 370 Branches throughout Canada and the West Indies, this Bank possesses unrivalled facilities for handling collections with economy and despatch.

LONDON, ENG., OFFICE: BANK BUILDING, PRINCES STREET, E.C.

NEW YORK AGENCY: 609, WILLIAM & CEDAR STREETS

DIDSBURY BRANCH: D. C. DAVIDSON, Manager.

MEATS! MEATS! MEATS!

A full supply of

FRESH and CURED MEATS

ALWAYS ON HAND

We pay highest market prices for Hides and Poultry
All orders delivered promptly. Terms Cash or Produce

A. CEASER

Located in Jones Bros. Store.

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|----|----|----|----|----|------|--|
| V. Wiegand | 60 | 25 | 50 | 65 | 80 | 56 | |
| V. Wood | 30 | 45 | 62 | 76 | 09 | 56.4 | |
| F. Stevens | 25 | 37 | 52 | 58 | 08 | 48 | |

and are assured that they will meet with every courtesy from the management and staff

| Grade VIII | Arith. | Germ. | Geograp. | History | Lit. | Gram. | Per cent. |
|-------------|--------|-------|----------|---------|------|-------|-----------|
| M. Atkins | 27 | 100 | 62 | 72 | | 65.2 | |
| M. Chambers | 34 | 62 | 53 | 43 | 81 | 48 | 53.5 |
| E. Clarke | 51 | 69 | 62 | 43 | 87 | 44 | 59.3 |
| A. Liesemer | 29 | 55 | 41 | 20 | 65 | 45 | 42.5 |
| H. Morrison | 42 | 88 | 66 | 33 | 79 | 55 | 60.5 |
| R. Moyle | 39 | 70 | 45 | 63 | 94 | 51 | 60.3 |
| T. Pirie | 28 | 79 | 55 | 45 | 59 | 34 | 50 |
| C. Shaw | 72 | 70 | 54 | 50 | 79 | 57 | 63.6 |
| P. Weber | 33 | 68 | 69 | 41 | 71 | 34 | 52.6 |

Under New Management

A change has been made in the management of the New Rosebud Hotel during the last few days. Formerly it was under the joint management of Messrs F. Bullis and C. Baker, the new arrangement just completed puts the complete management in the hands of Mr. F. R. Bullis who is now both President and Manager of the Didsbury Hotel Co. Mr. C. Baker has retired from the company and left for the north on Wednesday.

Mr. Bullis announces that the Hotel will make a specialty of Sunday dinners, the very modern equipment of the house guaranteeing as good service as any city hotel.

The local rates are now 50c for bed and 35c per meal. The management cordially invite the public to visit the house and inspect its accommodations at any time.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

VERY LOW FARES

In connection with

Excursions

TO THE

Old Country

Daily November 7 to December 31 incl.

Limit five months, stop over and extension privileges

Full information re rail and STEAMSHIP TICKETS from

ALL TICKET AGENTS

or write R. DAWSON,

Dist. Passgr. Agent,

Calgary